

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1866.

[No. 1611.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. [Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship ENTERPRIZE, Captain Colcord.

About 300 hogheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A preference will be given to Liverpool, and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

Who has for sale, on board said ship, 500 sacks Liverpool floured Salt, 6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24.

FOR SALE

The Schooner HENRIETTA,

Burthen about 500 barrels; she is a fine staunch vessel, almost new and ready for sea.

For terms, apply to Cuthbert Powell.

May 21.

Plaster Paris & Lime—alloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris, 70 casks Lime.

On board Brig Naucy, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawson & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore, 30 boxes Cod Fish, 70 do. Mould and Dip Candles, 120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap, 1 Bbl Beerbon Galls.

Imperial,

TEAS,

Young Hyson of the latest importations, 20 barrels N. E. Rum, 75 casks Bellona Gunpowder, 10 casks Pig Blue.

In Store,

Prime Beef and Pork,

Rosin and Ravens Duck,

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,

Muscovado Sugar,

Cake Claret and Madeira Wine,

200 Boxes Mould and Dip Candles,

50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig NANCY,

R. B. HALL, Master;

Burthen about 200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply at above.

May 21.

BOTTLED BEER.

To-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if necessary, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER

will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

22 chests Young Hyson, } Of the latest

12 do. Hyson, } Importation.

10 do. Hyson Skin, }

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

A few copies of the American

Calendar may be had at the Book

store of Robert Gray.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Peterburg.—Terms will be very moderate.

Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.

April 21.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE-SERVANT, who can come well recommended—about 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Michael Prince, comp., and the heirs and representatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants, will be sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Court House in Alexandria, on a credit of six months, One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 12 dollars upon a lot in Union Street, bounded by Thomas Clendinning, on which there is erected a three-story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot located to Michael Thorne, in Vales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; also on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt Street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

G. Dentale, Commissioner.

May 20.

WILL BE LANDED,

THIS DAY,

At Hewes and Miller's wharf,

The Cargo of the Sloop President,

From Guadalupe—consisting of

Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:

Which will be sold low if immediate application is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17.

The Sloop President,

Will be sold low, if immediate application is made to

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,

&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London.

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,

Narrow cord, tape stripes, and cambric dimities,

Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,

Plain and figured Italian Genettes,

Plain Jacones and cambric muslins,

A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins,

shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Vetch & Co.

May 13.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the commons of Alexandria, on Monday, the 19th instant,

A HANDSOME bright bay HORSE, with

a switch tail, one of his hind legs a little

white, 6 years old last spring, 15 hands high,

newly shod before, his hind feet much the worse

for wear. The above horse was purchased last

fall by the subscriber from a Mr. Stonemason, and

is well known in town. A reward of Ten Dollars

will be given on having him returned to me, and if stolen, a further reward of FIFTY DOL-

LARS, on conviction of the thief.

William James Hall.

May 22.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops

and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or

short credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or

THOMAS WHITE, junr, Blacksmith.

April 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the County of Loudoun, the property of Thomas A. Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1297 acres, lying about five miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 30th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and County of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above described lands, in order to comply with any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give or add in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

April 22.

Thomas A. Diggs.

The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun County, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Diggs, Esq. and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 30th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly valued in and belonging to William Dudley Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT LEBENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Diggs.

City of Washington, April 28.

[May 7] dit

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Michael Steiber to James D. Westcott & the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant, a LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal Street, between King and Prince Streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal Street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good frame houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
3 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and berds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
200 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, junr.

April 26.

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Coltraine Linens
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucas Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Soft.

April 30.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES D. M.,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King Streets,

Where he will be happy to render

his services in those branches of business. Every

species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses,

ships, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on com-

mission. Reasonable advances will be made on consign-

ments; and acceptances will be given when such con-

signments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the

payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise re-

ceived on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant,

young, likely, active, and healthy, and may be

had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400

dollars, cash, or a proved endorsed note, nego-

tiabile in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold

at half per cent commission.

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,

Mould Candles, of a very superior

quality, by the box.

Window Glass, of different sizes.

Bucellus Wine, in quarter casks.

Lithon Salt, and Willow Carpets.

German Linens, of different descriptions.

ALSO,

100 hds Maryland and Virginia

Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the

West India markets.

R. T. Hoar & Co.

May 12.

cut

Have received from New York, and are now

opening at their Linen Store, on Royal Street,

opposite Mr. James Riddle's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,

brown Hollands, Plaidings, and Ticklenburgs,

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hempen, Dow-

lars, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson

Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks

of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from

Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the pay-

ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel

McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlen Schofield, will be

sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest

bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present

month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air,

whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac-

cotungue Creek, in the County of Fairfax, adjoining

Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 21 or 22 miles from

Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Schofield.

May 7.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a band

some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colomade Mull Muslins

Diagonal lace and puguet

ditto

Cut gauze, Japanese and

honey-cum do.

Plain and figured laces

Pointe crape

Plain cambric, jaconet and

mul-mullins

Plain & colored hair-cord

ed equilibre

India & British book mus-

lin

Do. do. handkerchiefs

Leno veils

Lace tented and tam-

bores-mull flannels

Honey-cum and imperial

lattice do.

Undressed gingham, albatuz

and ca. ices

Silk and cotton chambrays

Italian Mantuas

Ribbands

Italian sewing silk

Silk and cotton hosiery

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London cases, &c.

From the REPERTORY.

No. III. [CONCLUSION.]

It is left to others to compute, how essential a part of the national wealth consists of property in the national debt, and how much poorer the nation would be, by apportioning it off. Such a measure would aggravate necessity, but we cannot conceive how it would supply means. As this violation of the public faith would be the most tremendous, as also the most unequal and unfair tax, that ever was levied on a state, it is natural to suppose the dread of it and the dread of the enemy would sanction other very strong measures to get at the wealth of the subjects by taxes, and that they would cheerfully acquiesce, at least in their temporary adoption.

It is therefore, we confess, beyond our comprehension how the stoppage of the interests of the public debt, in other words the sponge for such it would prove, could relieve the distresses of Great Britain, or supply the resources for the prosecution of the war. It might ensure an English revolution. The work of destruction may be begun by choice, but it never stops while there is any thing left to destroy. Its hostility would be felt by the British government and derided by that of France.

We know not how the British ministry can find money for their enormous charges, but nevertheless we believe they will find it because it exists, and enough of it, in the hands of the opulent subjects of that monarchy.

We believe, too, they justly dread the terrible and incalculable evils of a bankruptcy, and that they will find means to avoid it. As a sense of common danger ever unites men, the British nation will be united, and if united and wisely governed, we hope they will prove unconquerable.

Admitting then that Great Britain will not be forced to submit to peace, which is to submit to the yoke of France, from the failure of her finances, it remains to enquire, how long and with what prospect of success she can pursue the war.

It does not appear that she could not prosper in commerce and private wealth, if the war should last half a century—and to those who fear the war may last forever and therefore seem to think a bad peace nine times out of ten, some precise object could be proposed, as the end of the war, it is a sufficient answer to say that war is a hard condition of national existence but preferable to their subjugation by France. Base are Englishmen, unlike their ancestors, if they would not sooner toil for taxes to support the war, or bleed on a ship's deck, than sweat under the domination of a French prefect. Perhaps we may wonder at their ideas; but Englishmen will dread ignominy more than taxes or wounds.

While the British navy continues mistress of the sea, it is scarcely possible that Bonaparte should execute his threat of an invasion. It then the English cannot make war on the land, not the French on the sea, it would seem that military operations, and military spirit must languish. There is reason to fear that this state of defensive languor will engender discontent in England. But though the expenses might be diminished if Britain had no allies, and fit out no expeditions, they would still be enormous. The distant colonies of France are vulnerable and would yield to an attack. When the fashionable folly of the volunteer army shall be no longer in vogue, an efficient and large regular army would enable Great Britain to strike her enemy in many vulnerable points. She ought to provide such an army, on which alone she could depend to expel the French, if, by chance, they should land on the island. The employment of the forces would cherish the military spirit of her subjects, and conquests are among the best expedients to preserve harmony and union in the nation.

A fortitude about the ability of Great Britain to resist France will be understood by some of the weak, and will be misrepresented by all the base and unprincipled, as implying a desire that the United States, in respect to maritime rights and national dignity, should lie at the mercy of the mistletoe of the ocean. On the contrary, let every real American patriot insist that our government should place the nation on its proper footing, as a naval power. With a million tons of merchant shipping, and a hundred thousand seamen, equally brave and expert, it is the fault of a poor spirited administration, that we are insignificant and despised. It is their fault that our harbours are blockaded, by three British ships, & that outrages are perpetrated with in the waters that form part of our jurisdiction, such as no circumstances can justify. Can there exist a stronger proof that our insignificance is to be ascribed to a bad administration, than this single fact—with the greatest merchant marine in the world, except one, and, of consequence, capable of being from the second naval power, (in our own seas, the first,) we are utterly helpless; that in the opinion even of our rulers themselves, our only mode of redress, when our commerce is ob-

structed, is to destroy our commerce. We have the means for its protection, which our administration, unhappily, think it would prove more expensive to give, than its protection would be worth. They would provide against the violation of our territory by tribute, and our commerce by Non-Importation.

While, therefore, we explicitly disclaim all apology, for the abuses of the British naval power; while we strongly reprobate the cowardice, or folly, or both, that leaves our country defenceless, when it is injured, we must view it as an interesting inquiry, whether England can resist France; for if she cannot, it is certain we shall not.

What could France do to annoy G. Britain? Nothing but to create exasperation to her government. What could Great Britain do to annoy France? Much. Enough to make the distresses of war reach her subjects; to cut off nearly all her maritime trade; and to spread want, discontent and despair from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

The colonies of the enemies of Great Britain would thrive like plants and flowers, on the Arabian desert, if they were no longer moistened by the rains of commerce. We may affirm our conjectures of what Great Britain may do, by asking ourselves, what we should do, in such a case, if we possessed the British navy, and were contending as she is, for liberty and life, against France.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Mr. James Bruce, passenger in the schr. Charlotte, Augusta, arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that commodore Beresford had arrested captain Whitty, of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sandy Hook. It was understood that commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Captain Whitty's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Hamburg, to their correspondent in this city, dated

HAMBURG, 29th March, 1806.

"By this direct conveyance for your port, we take again the liberty of troubling you with the state of our market, and with our wishes of being favored with the preference of your commands, whenever you should resolve to visit our place with your ships. By the annexed list of prices, you will observe that no great changes have taken place since we addressed you in November last. The great successes of the French, the death of Mr. Pitt, and latterly, the uncertainty of Prussia's political situation, have been successive causes for keeping our trade slack and in suspense during the winter, and it is reviving just now only, as it appears that our country will enjoy rest, and that the war at sea will be continued.

"With these premises we venture on giving that opinion of our trade that it cannot fail to become brisker, so as the interior gets rid of the still existing embarrassments. Coffee has really felt an increasing demand, and though Jamaica, and some other bad qualities, may remain low and heavy, all good coffees promise fairly to continue advancing, so that we can reasonably encourage shipments thereof at 30 cents. With sugar all markets abound, and though prices are so low that they cannot be expected lower during a war, yet we cannot with propriety expect a rise of much consequence until part of the present stock in Europe will be out of the way. But should you be able to purchase at par with our prices, it would surely be no risk so to do, and should your country's differences with Spain not be amicably settled, sugar will deserve attention.

"Cocoa is not likely to get up, as a good deal is on hand, only Carracas is scarce. Pimento is expected lower, as the price has declined in England. Indigo may also drop a little for the same reason. Cochineal is likely to advance by and by, as very little of it can be expected. Cottons not much in demand, and we are afraid that no great sale of them can be realized in future, owing to the prohibition of importation of manufactures into France. Of pepper, the importation has continued to exceed the consumption, and according to all prospects, no rise can take place: sales of consequence, are effected to speculators only, and these are of course made at low prices. Much Tea is on hand, it is however the general opinion that prices will not suffer more. Rum rather heavy. Fustic very much so, and abundant; but Logwood has lately taken a start, and is expected to continue at its present value. Rice enjoys a demand at its present price, which is not over-rated, and as it appears that Corn will keep high, notwithstanding the returning peace, we may advance that the pur-

chases made at Charleston, at 4 dols. will do well here. Of wheat flour much is expected, and though it may be sold at decent prices, yet we would recommend shipments of rye, and rye flour in preference. The annexed prices of tobacco promise to be firm, the stock on hand is not great and a middling supply will not check the market, which is now pretty well answering yours.

Our lines are cheaper than last year, and deserve attention."

"The 5th April.

"As this conveyance has been detained here till this day, we have still to add the important news that Prussia, has declared all the ports of the North Sea, to be shut against the British trade and shipping. The packets are however to go unmolested, and it is hoped that neutral ships from England will neither be refused admittance. At any rate, it is confidently expected that England will not blockade our port, and if this expectation proves founded, a brilliant trade, with your and other neutral countries, will be the natural consequence. Large speculations in produce have been made on this account, by which coffee and sugar have advanced 10 per cent. logwood and fustic, 20 per cent. and most other goods about 5 per cent. Grain has also risen 10 per cent. as a war in the Baltic is apprehended. Of coffee hardly any is left, and the stock of all other produce is considerably reduced. If you learn from England that no blockade will take place, it will be highly advisable to ship produce to our port, particularly coffee, sugar, rice, dye-woods and spice.—Insurance from your country to our port remains 3 per cent.

PRICES CURRENT.

In Bank Money.

Coffee, West India, fine,	20	21
middling	18	19 1/2
good ord. & ord.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Tiuge	12	15
Java	17 1/2	18
Bourbon	17 1/2	18
Mocha	18	19
Cotton Wool, Bourbon	48	51
Periampico	50	55
Maranhan	45	48
St. Domingo	41	45
Georgia, low'd	56	41
N. Orleans	38	41
Ginger, white Barbadoes	33	38
black	10	11
Indigo, Bengal	16 1/2	24
Spanish flora	20	23
Isles of France	19	20
Mace	14	16
Nankeens, of 5 yards, piece	95	100
Nutmegs, lb.	34	38
Pepper, Bengal garbled	11	12
Bourbon	18	19
Clives	16	17
Cochineal, Spanish	26	40
Sugars, Muscov. in casks, lb.	49	56
French tetes and tetes	10	12
powders	12	15
Brazil, muscov.	16	18
white,	14	17
Havana, brown,	11	12
white,	15 1/2	17 1/2
Lumps, British,	15	17 1/2

In Current Money.

Annatto, lb.	30	31
Cassia Buds	20	21
Lignea	20	30
Cinnamon	10	11
Cocoa, Carracas	20	22
Quality	10	11
Martinique	12 1/2	13 1/2
Brazil	10	11
Fustic, 100 lbs.	13	14
Gum, Senegal	80	90
Hides, Buenos Ayres, lb.	7	9
Nova Colonia	6	8 1/2
Logwood, Campeachy, 100 lbs.	19	20
Jamaica, lb.	17	18
Pimento, Jamaica, lb.	18	
Rice, Carolina, new, 100 lb.	26	30
Whale Oil, 6 Stecks	70	71
Rum, Jamaica, 30 Veltes	72	80
Leward Islands	60	65
New England	60	65
Tobacco, Virginia, fine	6	7
middling	5	5 1/2
ordinary	3 1/2	4 1/2
Carolina and Georgia	4 3/4	
Varinas	18	22
Porto Rico	9	11
Tea, Bohea, per lb.	9	11
Congo	24	34
Hylon Skin	36	40
Flour, Wheat,	25	26

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

And have for Sale,

20 quarter-casks: Particular
Teneriffe Wine:

The quality of which is excellent.

Phineas Janney.

5th. May, 26th.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

COMMUNICATION.

BEWARE OF DISSIPATION!

WHILST so many of our young countrymen are given over to turbulent dissipation it may prove advantageous to place before them an example of the consequences of such a life in the fate of a young man who died not many days ago.

This gentleman was the son of respectable parents. He was of the mercantile line and naturally of a good character, and might have lived an easy and reputable life had he conducted himself with temperance, but unfortunately at the age of two or three and twenty he became addicted to the vice of drinking. Excessive drinking naturally opens the way to every other kind of dissipation, and a course of six or eight years put an end to his existence. Some time before his death his constitution was destroyed; the faculties of his mind impaired, and his affairs in a deranged situation. Alas, what bitter reflections might naturally have occurred during his last fatal illness. "This I myself that has created the evils with which I am surrounded. By my destructive intemperance I have poisoned my constitution and brought my life to a miserable and disgraceful end. And how little is the real satisfaction which I have derived from tumult and dissipation! How much happier the sober and reflecting character who lives with honor, whose life flows in peace and tranquility. Ah! could I but commence my days again how much wiser should I be. But, alas, the time which I have wasted away can never be recalled. The follies and vices which I have committed can never, never, be obliterated."

Ye sons of dissipation, pause and reflect for a moment! Whilst ye have it in your power, steer your course, ere it be too late, from the rock which threatens destruction. Will you still rush on the hidden shoals where you see so many already shipwrecked? Even ye who have not as yet ran into any fatal excesses, do not too readily think yourselves removed from danger. Reflect seriously within yourselves: "May not the habits which I have unconsciously indulged gradually lead on to misery and disgrace? Have not such habits already injured my health, proved expensive, interrupted my more serious and reputable pursuits, and led me into errors and follies? Those who have been the wretched victims of dissipation, was not their career gradually commenced and pursued until habit had rendered a reformation impossible? If I do not check my propensities now, when can I expect to do it?" Let such reflections awaken ye to your interest. By thus consulting your own reason it may create happy resolutions and prevent many a bitter sigh of remorse. If we desire recreation there are various innocent amusements in which we may indulge ourselves without running into intemperance. In the youth of life myself I have always endeavored to shun its unhappy effects. My leisure hours I have considered as more laudably devoted whilst spent in acquiring useful knowledge. And how much more to our credit might the money which we spend in riot and dissipation, be employed in assisting the unfortunate, in conferring blessings on those heads which are aching for them."

A letter from the American Consul, at Corvett (England) to a merchant in Bolton, dated April 9, 1806, says, "I have a letter the day before yesterday from Mr. Lyman, in London, to advise, that the disputes between this country and the United States are in a train for amicable adjustment speedily; on which I congratulate you."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 5. "We learn in addition to what we have already communicated respecting new duties in France, that it is the intention of that government to require each vessel bringing a cargo from the United States, to take a cargo of equal value in French produce or manufactures. The effect here on the cotton market, of the embargo on Prussian vessels will be very considerable."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. James Biddle (commanding gun boat No. 1.) to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 14th, 1806. "It has been mentioned in several of the papers of this city, that a French privateer schooner had been and still continues cruising off this bar, to the annoyance of the commerce of the U. States. The report, however, is, I believe, incorrect. I have, myself been out to sea at two different times, purposely to gain a sight of her; and after having spoken a number of vessels, bound to Charleston from the various ports of the U. States; as also others approaching the coast di-

rectly in for tea, neither heard any thing of a privateer this morning, convinced without foundation."

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From the REPERTORY.

No. III.

[CONCLUSION.]

It is left to others to compute, how essential a part of the national wealth consists of property in the national debt, and how much poorer the nation would be by apportioning it off. Such a measure would aggravate necessity, but we cannot conceive how it would supply means. As this violation of the public faith would be the most tremendous, as also the most unequal and unfair tax, that ever was levied on a state, it is natural to suppose the dread of it and the dread of the enemy would sanction other very strong measures to get at the wealth of the subjects by taxes, and that they would cheerfully acquiesce, at least in their temporary adoption.

It is therefore, we confess, beyond our comprehension how the stoppage of the interests of the public debt, in other words the sponge for such it would prove, could relieve the distresses of Great Britain, or supply the resources for the prosecution of the war. It might ensure an English revolution. The work of destruction may be begun by choice, but it never stops while there is any thing left to destroy. Its hostility would be felt by the British government and derided by that of France.

We know not how the British ministry can find money for their enormous charges, but nevertheless we believe they will find it because it exists, and enough of it, in the hands of the opulent subjects of that monarchy.

We believe, too, they justly dread the terrible and incalculable evils of a bankruptcy, and that they will find means to avoid it. If a sense of common danger ever unites men, the British nation will be united, and if united and wisely governed, we hope they will prove unconquerable.

Admitting then that Great Britain will not be forced to submit to peace, which is to submit to the yoke of France, from the failure of her finances, it remains to enquire, how long and with what prospect of success she can pursue the war.

It does not appear that she could not prosper in commerce and private wealth, if the war should last half a century—and to those who fear the war may last forever and therefore seem to think a bad peace nite time or some precise object could be proposed, as the end of the war, it is a sufficient answer to say that war is a hard condition of national existence but preferable to their subjugation by France. Base are Englishmen, unlike their ancestors, if they would not sooner toil for taxes to support the war, or bleed on a ship's deck, than sweat under the dominion of a French prefect. Perhaps we may wonder at their ideas; but Englishmen will dread ignominy more than taxes or wounds.

While the British navy continues mistress of the seas, it is scarcely possible that Bonaparte should execute his threat of an invasion. It then the English cannot make war on the land, not the French on the sea, it would seem that military operations and military spirit must languish. There is reason to fear that this state of defensive languor will engender discontent in England. But though the expenses might be diminished if Britain had no allies, and if no expeditions, they would still be enormous. The distant colonies of France are vulnerable and would yield to an attack. When the fashionable folly of the volunteer army shall be no longer in vogue, an efficient and large regular army would enable Great Britain to strike her enemy in many vulnerable points. She ought to provide such an army, on which alone she could depend to expel the French, if, by chance, they should land on the island. The employment of the forces would cherish the military spirit of her subjects, and conquests are among the best expedients to preserve harmony and union in the nation.

A full trade about the ability of Great Britain to resist France will be understood by some of the weak and will be misrepresented by all the bafe and unprincipled, as implying a desire that the United States, in respect to maritime rights and national dignity, should lie at the mercy of the misfires of the ocean. On the contrary, let every real American patriot insist that our government should place the nation on its proper footing, as a naval power. With a million tons of merchant shipping, and a hundred thousand seamen, equally brave and expert, it is the fault of a poor spirited administration, that we are insignificant and despised. It is their fault that our harbours are blockaded, by three British ships, & that outrages are perpetrated in the waters that form part of our jurisdiction, such as no circumstances can justify. Can there exist a stronger proof that our insignificance is to be ascribed to a bad administration, than this single fact—with the greatest merchant marine in the world, except one, and of consequence, capable of being soon the second naval power, (in our own seas, the first,) we are utterly helpless; that in the opinion even of our rulers themselves, our only mode of redress, when our commerce is ob-

structed, is to destroy our commerce! We have the means for its protection, which our administration, unhappily, think it would prove more expensive to give, than its protection would be worth. They would provide against the violation of our territory by tribute, and our commerce by Non-Importation.

While, therefore, we explicitly disclaim all apology, for the abuses of the British naval power; while we strongly reprobate the cowardice, or folly, or both, that leaves our country defenceless, when it is injured, we must view it as an interesting inquiry, whether England can resist France; for if she cannot, it is certain we shall not.

What could France do to annoy Great Britain? Nothing but to create expense to her government. What could Great Britain do to annoy France? Much. Enough to make the distresses of war reach her subjects; to cut off nearly all her maritime trade; and to spread want, discontent and despair from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

The colonies of the enemies of Great Britain would thrive like plants and flowers, on the Arabian desert, if they were no longer moistened by the rills of commerce. We may affirm our conjectures of what Great Britain may do, by asking ourselves, what we should do, in such a case, if we possessed the British navy, and were contending as she is, for liberty and life, against France.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Mr. James Bruce, passenger in the schr. Charlotte, Augusta, arrived yesterday, in 9 days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that commodore Beresford had arrested captain Whitty, of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sandy Hook. It was understood that commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Captain Whitty's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Hamburg, to their correspondent in this city, dated

HAMBURG, 29th March, 1806.

"By this direct conveyance for your port, we take again the liberty of troubling you with the state of our market, and with our wishes of being favored with the preference of your commands, whenever you should resolve to visit our place with your By the annexed list of prices, you will observe that no great changes have taken place since we addressed you in November last. The great successes of the French, the death of Mr. Pitt, and latterly, the uncertainty of Prussia's political situation, have been successive causes for keeping our trade slack and in suspense during the winter, and it is reviving just now only, as it appears that our country will enjoy rest, and that the war area will be continued.

"With these premises we venture on giving that opinion of our trade that it cannot fail to become brisker, so as the interior gets rid of the still existing embarrassments. Coffee has really felt an increasing demand, and though Jamaica, and some other bad qualities, may remain low and heavy, all good coffees promise fairly to continue advancing, so that we can reasonably encourage shipments thereof at 30 cents. With sugar all markets abound, and though prices are so low that they cannot be expected lower during a war, yet we cannot with propriety expect a rise of much consequence until part of the present stock in Europe will be out of the way. But should you be able to purchase at par with our prices, it would surely be no risk so to do, and should your country's differences with Spain not be amicably settled, sugar will deserve attention.

"Cocoa is not likely to get up, as a good deal is on hand, only Carracas is scarce. Pimento is expected lower, as the price has declined in England. Indigo may also drop a little for the same reason. Cocchineal is likely to advance by and by, as very little of it can be expected. Cottons not much in demand, and we are afraid that no great sale of them can be realized in future, owing to the prohibition of importation of manufactures into France. Of pepper, the importation has continued to exceed the consumption, and according to all prospects, no rise can take place: sales of consequence, are effected to speculators only, and these are of course made at low prices. Much Tea is on hand, it is however the general opinion, that prices will not suffer more. Rum rather heavy. Fustic very much so, and abundant; but Logwood has lately taken a start, and is expected to continue at its present value. Rice enjoys a demand at its present price, which is not over-rated, and as it appears that Corn will keep high, notwithstanding the returning peace, we may advance that the pur-

chases made at Charleston, at 4 dols. will do well here. Of wheat flour much is expected, and though it may be sold at decent prices, yet we would recommend shipments of rye, and rye flour in preference. The annexed prices of tobacco promise to be firm, the stock on hand is not great and a middling supply will not check the market, which is now pretty well answering yours.

Our lines are cheaper than last year, and deserve attention."

"The 5th April.

"As this conveyance has been detained here till this day, we have still to add the important news that Prussia, has declared all the ports of the North Sea, to be shut against the British trade and shipping. The packets are however to go unmolested, and it is hoped that neutral ships from England will neither be refused admittance. At any rate, it is confidently expected that England will not blockade our port, and if this expectation proves founded, a brilliant trade, with your and other neutral countries, will be the natural consequence. Large speculations in produce have been made on this account, by which coffee and sugar have advanced 10 per cent. logwood and fustic, 20 per cent. and most other goods about 5 per cent. Grain has also risen 10 per cent. as a war in the Baltic is apprehended. Of coffee hardly any is left, and the stock of all other produce is considerably reduced. If you learn from England that no blockade will take place, it will be highly advisable to ship produce to our port, particularly coffee, sugar, rice, dye-woods and spice. Insurance from your country to our port remains 3 per cent.

PRICES CURRENT.

In Bank Money.

Coffee, West India, fine,	20	21
middling	18	19 1/2
good ord. & ord.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Tiège	12	15
Java	17 1/2	18
Bourbon	17 1/2	18
Mocha	18	19
Cotton Wool, Bourbon	48	51
Perambico	50	55
Marahan	45	48
St. Domingo	41	45
Georgia, how'd	36	41
N. Orleans	38	41
Ginger, white Barbadoes	33	38
black	10	11
Indigo, Bengal	16 1/2	24
Spanish flora	20	23
l. brette	19	20
Isles of France	14	16
Mace	95	100
Nankeens, of 5 yards, piece	34	38
Numege, lb.	11	12
Pepper, Bengal garbled	18	19
Bourbon	16	17
Clives	26	40
Cochineal, Spanish	49	56
Sugars, Mulcev. in casks, lb.	10	12
French tetes and tetes	12	15
powders	16	18
Brazil, muscov.	16	12
white,	14	17
Havana, brown,	11	12
white,	15 1/2	17 1/2
Lumps, British,	15	17 1/2

In Current Money.

Annatto, lb.	30	31
Cassia Buds	20	21
Lignea	20	30
Cinnamon	20	23
Cocoa, Carracas	20	23
Quality	10	11
Martinique	13 1/2	15 1/2
Brazil	do.	do.
Puffic, 100 lbs.	13	14
Gum, Senegal,	80	90
Hides, Buenos Ayres, lb.	7	9
Nova Colonia	6	8 1/2
Logwood, Campeachy, 100 lbs.	19	20
Jamaica, lb.	17	18
Pimento, Jamaica, lb.	18	
Rice, Carolina, new, 100 lb.	26	30
Wheat Oil, 6 Steckan	70	71
Rum, Jamaica, 30 Veltas	72	80
Leward Islands	60	65
New England	60	65
Tobacco, Virginia, fine	6	7
middling	5	5 1/2
ordinary	3 1/2	4 1/2
Carolina and Georgia	4	4 1/2
Varinas	18	22
Porto Rico	9	11
Tea, Bohea, per lb.	9	11
Congo	24	34
Hyson Skin	36	40
Flour, Wheat,	25	26

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

And bare for Sale,

20 quarter-casks Particular Feneriffe Wine.

The quality of which is excellent.

Phineas Janney.

5th. Apr. 26th.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

COMMUNICATION.

BEWARE OF DISSIPATION!

WHILST so many of our young countrymen are given over to turbulent dissipation it may prove advantageous to place before them an example of the consequences of such a life in the fate of a young man who died not many days ago.

This gentleman was the son of respectable parents. He was of the mercantile line and naturally of a good character, and might have lived an easy and reputable life had he conducted himself with temperance, but unfortunately at the age of two or three and twenty he became addicted to the vice of drinking. Excessive drinking naturally opens the way to every other kind of dissipation, and a course of six or eight years put an end to his existence. Some time before his death his constitution was destroyed, and his faculties of his mind impaired, and his affairs in a deranged situation. Alas, what bitter reflections might naturally have occurred during his last fatal illness! "This I myself that has created the evil with which I am surrounded. By my destructive intemperance I have poisoned my constitution and brought my life to a miserable and disgraceful end. And how little is the real satisfaction which I have derived from tumult and dissipation: How much happier the sober and reflecting character who lives with honor, whose life flows in peace and tranquility. Ah! could I but commence my days again how much wiser should I be. But, alas, the time which I have trifled away can never be recalled. The follies and vices which I have committed can never, never be obliterated."

Ye sons of dissipation, pause and reflect for a moment! Whilst ye have it in your power, steer your course, 'ere it be too late, from the rock which threatens destruction. Will you still rush on the hidden shoals where you see so many already shipwrecked? Even ye who have not yet run into any fatal excesses, do not too readily think yourselves removed from danger. Reflect seriously within yourselves: "May not the habits which I have unconsciously indulged gradually lead on to misery and disgrace? Have not such habits already injured my health, proved expensive, interrupted my more serious and reputable pursuits, and led me into errors and follies? Those who have been the wretched victims of dissipation, was not their career gradually commenced and pursued until habit had rendered a reformation impossible? If I do not check my propensities now, when can I expect to do it?" Let such reflections awaken ye to your interest. By thus consulting your own reason it may create happy resolutions and prevent many a bitter sigh of remorse. If we desire recreation there are various innocent amusements in which we may indulge ourselves without running into dissipation. In the youth of life myself I have always endeavored to shun its unhappy effects. My leisure hours I have considered as more laudably devoted whilst spent in acquiring useful knowledge. And how much more to our credit might the money which we spend in riot and dissipation, be employed in assisting the unfortunate, in conferring blessings on those heads which are aching for them."

A letter from the American Consul, at Cowes (England) to a merchant in Bolton, dated April 9, 1806, says, "I have a letter the day before yesterday from Mr. Lyman, in London, to advise, that the disputes between this country and the United States are in a train for amicable adjustment speedily; on which I congratulate you."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 5.

"We learn in addition to what we have already communicated respecting new duties in France, that it is the intention of that government to require each vessel bringing a cargo from the United States, to take a cargo of equal value in French produce or manufactures. The effect here on the cotton market, of the embargo on Prussian vessels will be very considerable."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. James Biddle (commanding gun boat No. 1.) to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 14th, 1806.

"It has been mentioned in several of the prints of this city, that a French privateer schooner has been and still continues cruising off this bar, to the annoyance of the commerce of the U. States. The report, however, is, I believe, incorrect. I have myself been out to sea at two different times, purposely to gain a sight of her; and after having spoken a number of vessels, bound to Charleston from the various ports of the U. States; as also others approaching the coast di-

rectly in for sea, neither of them any thing of a privateer, this morning, convinced that without foundation."

We have received the Chronicle to the 9th of This print, probably, expects accuracy, the general conduct of Prussia, which we subjoin, that the rupture of Britain is viewed as an event of sequence; and that the hope of an early peace with France as visionary. Can it be an administration will, under the extreme pressure of the extreme pressure, must now feel, politically, commercially, we might claim, by the ordinary policy, commercial advantages from those we conferred; for, to injure us is extremely injure her is incalculable. condescend to build our depression or ruin of other interest our exclusive guide, doubtless seize this as the moment for striking a decisive blow. But, it is our part nothing which strict justice warrant. The greatness we wish by honor. Can Britain these suggestions? Can an composed of men, high in status as we should hope, repair the evils committed different stamp, hesitate to precious moment for adoption which shall ensure a lasting between the two greatest countries in the world? Her council, irretrievably abandoned to error on this point are not realistic. The paper of the 7th reported that the whole of the march from the neighborhood towards the Elbe. It is not only Swedish Pomerania, but Holstein, and even within the reach of French troops, through which Bures could be introduced, neat, and with which British trade.

"These speculations, agreeable as they are, cannot very improbable after what ween. If the king of Prussia be the agent of Bonaparte, why should Denmark be such is the state of affairs. Castlereagh, with an assurance, not only to the whole country, describes robes. "That the course which been so far degraded, as the direction of Bonaparte, will commerce considerably, the doubt. But we trust that our merchants will be able to stand off armed confederate trade. If the ports of Denmark, the attempt would be to us, the attempt would be to us, we see little reason to think, will suffer so direct thwarting his views to remain. Be feared that Denmark Prussia is forced to do; for cannot ascribe a hostile mind, her pusillanimity, necessity, alone consents.

"The immediate effect of the injuries to the country of many articles, own manufactures, but if the extremities not a Prussian sea, and the Prussian port up."

"It now seems evident entered into an offensive alliance with France. What of Russia will act in the instances, remains to be there is reason to think, has by the terror of Bonaparte positive engagements with every measure flowing from them, must be in the highest want to the emperor Alexander will make this system war with Prussia, which he Justice, we cannot pretend cause the question of politics to a contest with France and Prussia has nothing to fear on either hand, by offensive war, the French government

COMMUNICATION.

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SO many of our young countrymen are given over to turbulent dissipation, that it may prove advantageous to place an example of the consequences of a life in the face of a young man who died not many days ago. The gentleman was the son of a respectable family, of a good character, and he lived an easy and reputable life, devoted himself to temperance, and was at the age of two or three years he became addicted to the vice of drinking. Excessive drinking naturally leads to every other kind of dissipation, and a course of six or eight years ended his existence. Some time before his death his constitution was so weak, that the faculties of his mind impaired, his affairs in a deranged situation, and bitter reflections might naturally be expected during his last fatal illness. He himself said that he created the evil which I am surrounded. By my dissipation I have poisoned my mind and brought my life to a miserable and disgraceful end. And how can I find real satisfaction which I have from tumult and dissipation? Have I not the sober and reflecting character to live with honor, whose life is peace and tranquility. Ah! could I remember my days again how much could I be. But, alas, the time has passed away, can never be recalled. The follies and vices which I committed can never, never, be obliterated.

of dissipation, pause and reflection! While ye have it in your power your course, ere it be too late, turn the rock which threatens destruction. Will you still rush on the brink where you see so many already perished? Even ye who have not as yet fallen into any fatal excesses, do not think yourselves removed from the brink. Reflect seriously within yourselves. May not the habits which I have so long indulged gradually lead on to ruin and disgrace? Have not such habits injured my health, proved me, interrupted my more serious and stable pursuits, and led me into the follies? Those who have been victims of dissipation, have a career gradually commenced, and until habit has rendered a reform impossible? If I do not check my course now, when can I expect to do so? Such reflections awaken ye to rectitude. By thus consulting your conscience, it may create happy resolutions, prevent many a bitter sigh of remorse, and secure recreation there are various amusements in which we may indulge ourselves without running into dissipation. In the youth of life myself I have endeavored to shun its unhappiness. My leisure hours I have devoted more laudably devoted whilst acquiring useful knowledge. And I have more to our credit might the which we spend in riot and dissipation employed in assisting the unfortunate, conferring blessings on those heads reaching for them."

from the American Consul, at Constantinople, to a merchant in Bolton, dated April 18th, 1806. I have a letter the day before from Mr. Lyman, in London, to inform the disputes between this country and the States are in a train for amicable settlement; on which I congratulate you. of a letter from Liverpool, April 5th, 1806, in addition to what we have already mentioned respecting new duties, it is the intention of that government to require each vessel bringing a cargo from the States, to take a cargo of equal value in produce or manufactures. The effect on the cotton market, of the embargo on vessels will be very considerable."

of a letter from Lieut. James Biddle, commanding gun boat No. 1, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 14th, 1806. It has been mentioned in several of the papers, that a French privateer schooner has lately continued cruising off this bay, in defiance of the commerce of the U. States. It, however, is, I believe, incorrect, as it has been open to sea at two different times, to gain a sight of her; and she has spoken a number of vessels, bound from the various ports of the U. States, and others approaching the coast.

rectly in for tea, neither of which had been heard of any thing of a privateer, I returned further this morning, convinced that the report was without foundation."

We have received the London Morning Chronicle to the 9th of April, inclusive. This print, probably, expresses with tolerable accuracy, the general impression produced on the new administration by the recent conduct of Prussia. By the extracts, which we subjoin, it will be seen that the rupture of Britain with that power is viewed as an event of the utmost consequence; and that the hopes entertained of an early peace with France are scouted as visionary. Can it be that the British administration will, under these circumstances, hesitate to accede to measures of fair reciprocity with the United States? Under the extreme pressure which she must now feel, politically as well as commercially, we might claim, were we guided by the ordinary policy of nations, commercial advantages from Britain beyond those we conferred; for, while her power to injure us is extremely limited, ours to injure her is incalculable. And could we condescend to build our prosperity on the depression or ruin of others, and to make interest our exclusive guide, we should undoubtedly seize this as the most favorable moment for striking a deep, if not a mortal blow. But, it is our pride that we desire nothing which strict justice does not warrant. The greatness we cover is shielded by honor. Can Britain be insensible to these suggestions? Can an administration composed of men; high minded and virtuous as we should hope, put into place to repair the evils committed by men of a far different stamp, hesitate to seize the auspicious moment for adopting measures which shall ensure a lasting friendship between the two greatest commercial nations in the world? Her councils must be irretrievably abandoned to error, if our hopes on this point are not realized.

The paper of the 7th says—"It is reported that the whole of the corps commanded by marshal Angereau is on its march from the neighborhood of Frankfurt towards the Elbe. It is even said that not only Swedish Pomerania is to be occupied, but Holstein, and every port or place within the reach of French and Prussian troops, through which British manufactures could be introduced to the continent, and with which British vessels could trade."

"These speculations, gloomy and disagreeable as they are, cannot be considered very improbable after what we have already seen. If the king of Prussia is compelled to be the agent of Bonaparte's hostility, why should Denmark be spared."

"Such is the state of affairs which Lord Castlereagh, with an assurance the most insulting, not only to the new ministry, but the whole country, described as a bed of roses."

"That the course which Prussia has been so far degraded, as to adopt by the direction of Bonaparte, will embarrass our commerce considerably, there can be no doubt. But we trust that the enterprise of our merchants will be able to elude this unheard of armed confederacy against our trade. If the ports of Denmark were left to us, the attempt would soon be defeated; but we see little reason to hope that Bonaparte will suffer so direct a facility of thwarting his views to remain; and it is to be feared that Denmark must do what Prussia is forced to do; for to the latter we cannot ascribe a hostile mind. Her cowardice, her pusillanimity, perhaps her necessity, alone consents."

"The immediate effect of these measures, with the injuries to Prussia, not only from cutting off the supply from this country of many articles essential to her own manufactures, but if things proceed to extremities not a Prussian ship can go to sea, and the Prussian ports will be shut up."

"It now seems evident that Prussia has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with France. What part the emperor of Russia will act in the present circumstances, remains to be seen. Prussia, there is reason to think has been withdrawn by the terror of Bonaparte's threats, from positive engagements with Russia, and every measure flowing from the new system, must be in the highest degree unpleasant to the emperor Alexander. Whether he will make this system the ground of war with Prussia, which he might in strict justice, we cannot pretend to decide, because the question of policy may admit much consideration. That war would lead to a contest with France and with Prussia, Russia has nothing to fear; but on the other hand, by offensive war hope to prevail over Prussia and France. If, however, the French government should like-

wise attempt to compel Denmark to be a tool of its hostility, as well as Prussia, we have no doubt that Russia will employ the most vigorous measures, both by sea and land, to support Denmark; and defeat the schemes of Bonaparte. Indeed Russia will certainly not abandon the king of Sweden or the cause, while her aid can be of service. All attempts to shut the Sound and exclude us from the Baltic, will prove fruitless."

"In these difficult circumstances it is more and more evident how much we must rely upon our own vigor and resources to defeat the designs of the enemy, and we are convinced that the violence of his hostility will only excite the people of this country to new courage and new exertions to maintain their cause."

"In addition to this, people at last see the folly of the speculations they had indulged about peace and negotiation, which we have uniformly discouraged."

The paper of the 9th adds: "The Gazette contains a note, stating that the requisite communication has been made to the foreign ministers at this court, by Mr. Fox, apprising them that the Elbe, the Weser and Trave have been put in a state of blockade. The trade of Hamburg, of Embden, Lubec, and Bremen, and of those places carried on through from principal channels, is thus cut off."

"Thus has the violence of France and the subservience of Prussia extended the evils of war to nations and to places which ought to have been totally exempted from its ravages. The enemy are clearly the aggressors. They act on the principle of forcing every thing to be hostile to us; and they reduce us to the necessity of treating as hostile that which they render so. And what is the tendency of these outrages? To cut off our trade; to try the experiment how far either party can injure the other, without, however, advancing the objects of legitimate war, and, at the same time, wantonly involving neutral States in its calamities. For these evils France alone is responsible but she and her allies will suffer from them. If Prussia is mean enough to yield to French influence, her own interests must suffer; almost her whole commerce must cease; her whole shipping must be annihilated. Vainly does she think to impose unrequited violence upon us. Besides her political degradation and her political danger, she will suffer the most in point of commerce. The commerce of England will find channels, but France and Prussia will only pay the dealer for what they must consume; while the latter, particularly, will lose almost all the mutual advantages of a more direct communication. The blockade of the Elbe, the Weser, the Ems and Trave, will be rendered complete, and unless the preliminary steps towards war be retraced, the Prussian ports in the Baltic will also be put in a state of blockade."

"We are anxious to hear what sensation the conduct of Prussia will produce at Petersburg. The Duke of Brunswick probably was sent there to prepare the Emperor Alexander for that 'ignominious' from solemn engagements of which the court of Berlin has been guilty. The imprudence of former proceedings, in regard to Bonaparte, is terribly punished in the present subservience to his will. Prussia seems now driven from every system. That of neutrality has long been the favorite. In adhering to that system, she would not declare against Bonaparte last autumn; but now has Napoleon forced her from it by compelling her to adopt measures inconsistent with neutrality, and directly tending to bring upon her the hostility not only of this country, but of Russia. If that hostility is not excited, it must be on the ground that Prussia can no longer be considered an independent State."

Specific appropriation.—Smith admits, that although the "Mediterranean fund," upwards of an annual million, had been revived, for the declared purpose of enabling the government to carry on a war with one of the Barbary powers, Tunis, and which consequently could only be carried on by means of a navy, yet that "Congress had not appropriated any part of it for the purpose of a navy." Now as it has been made a great point by Mr. Jefferson in his first Message, that in the case "of the public contributions" [taxes] "barriers should be multiplied against their dissipation by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition," and that "all application of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount, should be 'disallowed'—I say this being the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, it is very clear that there has been a million of money deposited in the treasury for a particular purpose, and yet there is no where a power vested to make use of it. This is a pleasant sort of management from beginning to end. Let us try to unravel it. We have a dispute to settle with Spain; two millions of dollars are demanded by France as a docteur, before she will consent to permit us to open our negotiations. "FRANCE," (says Mr. Madison to Mr. Randolph,) "wants money, and she must have it." Well, if she must, she

must. But it happens that with all Mr. Jefferson's bragging about an overflowing treasury, when the two millions came to be taken out, behold there was not so much there; the deficit was borrowed."

The treasury, however, must not be left altogether penniless. What's to be done? Just in this nick of time, the poor miserable agent from Tunis comes forward with his copper coloured countenance, and threatens the United States to make war upon them if she does not also pay Tunis money. Just the thing! The president prepares a message to inform congress that such a demand had been made, but that he had refused it like a man; and that the consequence would doubtless be a war; therefore he recommends to congress to "continue the several provisions of the act of March 29, 1804," which in harsh language would have been to ask congress to grant him a tax upon the good people of a million of dollars a year! This, however, would have been but an imperfect business after all, if congress had gone on and appropriated the money to the "specific purpose" of enabling him to carry on a war with Tunis, by building or equipping a navy. His back stair friends understood the thing better. They first procure him the money under a particular pretext, but for no absolutely defined purpose; and afterwards decline specifying any object. Thus Mr. President will be enabled once more to grace his message with a flourish about the state of the treasury."

To be sure, and must admit, that it would have been rather hard for the friends of the bill to be obliged to specify an object when there was none to specify; and indeed they might shelter themselves under the very terms of the message itself. It will certainly be seen by turning to the passage above quoted, that Mr. Jefferson only recommended "specific appropriations to every specific object, susceptible of definition;" which was very considerate in him, and very sensible and wise. So that the bill is not at variance with his principle.

[True American.]

TRINIDAD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Thomas Hyslop, esq. brigadier general in his majesty's service and lieutenant governor commanding in chief in and over the island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

WHEREAS the general scarcity of provisions not the produce of this island, and of lumber, still continues to prevail, and the exigencies of the colony require that the period limited for the importation thereof from neutral and other states in amity with Great Britain, in vessels to the said states belonging, should be further extended unto the 19th day of October next: I do therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, hereby publish, proclaim and declare, that flour, rice, bread, biscuit, peas, beans, corn, fruit, potatoes, corn and rye meal, oats, beef, pork, salted and pickled fish, bacon, hams, and provisions of any sort; tobacco, pitch, tar and turpentine; hog's lard and lamp oil; cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, mules, poultry and live stock of any sort; boards, plank, ranging timber, scantling, clapboards, hoops, staves, shingles, shooks and heading, spars, ears, and unmanufactured lumber of any sort; such commodities respectively being the growth or production of any of the territories belonging to the said states, shall and may, until the said 19th of October next, be imported and brought into this island from any of the said territories, in vessels belonging thereto, upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and subject to the same rules visitations and restrictions as are observed with respect to British vessels in like cases:

And I do also by and with the advice of his majesty's council, hereby publish, proclaim and declare, that the importers of the articles hereto before enumerated and expressed, may receive in barter or exchange for the same, any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of this island (indigo, cotton, annatto, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, lignumvium and drying woods excepted) to the exact amount of such respective cargoes and no more; and in order to prevent the introduction into this island of any goods or commodities not hereto before enumerated or expressed, by means or under pretext of the permission aforesaid, I do also, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, hereby proclaim, publish and declare, that if any such vessels as aforesaid, arriving at, or in the said island, shall have on board any goods or commodities whatsoever as are actually denominated dry goods, such goods and commodities will, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, be seized and forfeited, together with the vessel in

which the same shall be brought and all her tackle, apparel and furniture, whether such goods or commodities shall be intended to be landed or not.

And the several officers of his majesty's customs, and all others his majesty's subjects, are hereby enjoined and required to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal, in the council chamber, government house, this 19th day of April, 1806, and in the forty-sixth year of his majesty's reign.

THOMAS HYSLOP.

Herrings and Shad. 600 barrels excellent Herrings and Shad—for sale, by Douglass & Mandeville. May 27.

SALT—Afloat. The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt, —CONSISTING OF— 6000 bushels Coarse Lymington SALT. Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if immediate application be made. Lawraon & Fowle. May 27.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday the 25th instant, a RED COW, about the common size, a good looking Cow, and has no mark on her except a white spot on the end of a long bushy tail. The above reward will be paid for bringing her to me, by James Smith. May 27.

Ten Dollars Reward. Strayed or Stolen, FROM the stable of Mrs. Rorer, on King Street, a handsome bright BAY HORSE, between 17 and 18 hands high, stout and well made, with a star on his forehead, a white spot on his back, hind feet white, and his tail picked, which he carries remarkably high and well. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of the Horse; and an addition of FIFTEEN DOLLARS on the conviction of the thief, if the Horse was stolen. Application to be made to Mr. William Ramsey, on Prince Street, in the absence of the subscriber. Francis C. Hall. May 27.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a detachment of the Philadelphia Company, purpose opening the Alexandria Theatre.

This Evening, the 27th May.

The first Performance will be

BALANCING by a LADY.

She will balance a sword on the edge of a wine glass, and a plate on the sword, all turning round at the same time. She will also balance 4 wine glasses and a decanter on a windmill, all on the edge of a wine glass; also, pipes, chairs, tables, &c.

After which, a Pantheatrical Piece in one act called the

CLOWN'S TRIUMPH; OR,

The Sportsman Out-witted.

CLOWN, SPORTSMAN, LESITTE.

To which will be added the most surprising feats on the

Slack wire, by a Lady.

Which was ever attempted by any other except her in America. She will go through a hoop on the wire, will kneel and turn on it, and do the surprising feat of the wine glass and hoop. She will swing on the wire to the distance of twenty feet, standing on one foot, and play on the tambourine.

The much admired King of TID RE I. Also, the much admired King of the WCUNED HUSSAR (by a lady.)

The Refusal; OR, Unfaithful Mistresses.

A Dialogue between Tom Grog and Jack Bowline, two sailors from on board the United States frigate Constellation.

A small piece taken from the Review, between John Lump, Lucy and Loony M'Towler. Also, a SONG called the KISS, by a lady. To conclude with a much admired piece in one act called

Mils in her Teens.

Mr. FRIBBLE. Capt. FLASH. Miss BIDDY BELAIR.

* The performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

† Admittance, box 50 cents, pit 37 1/2 and 1/2. Gentlemen are requested not to smoke during the performance.

‡ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the performance will be postponed till the next evening.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported per the Ship *William and John*, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and *William and John*, via Baltimore, and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

VT Z.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres—Waistcoating, Dimities, India Jeans, Cotton Kerseymeres, Granddrills & Nankeens, Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra fine—Black, white, and lead Pie Nic Silk Gloves—White and colored Cambrics, Sarfene do. Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed—Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White—Common and Superfine Starting Cottons—Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers—White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5-4, and 6-4 Shawls—Leno and Cambric Worked Mullins—Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread—Best English Hats, Common do. Nails, Hoes, Spades—Crabbling and Grafts Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. edw. co. 27. 2211 W

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also a few bushels of ICE for Sale.

ON HAND.

Twenty-frails soft shelled Almonds, 30 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges, Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Macadeo Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons, and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lard in Buckets, 300 bottles Martiniac Cordials, and a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, at a usual.

May 6. co 37

JOHN WATTS, ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the *William Murdoch*, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

do. Silk and Leather Gloves—Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery—Do. Silk and Leather Gloves—Silk and Cotton Chambray Mullins—3-8, 7-8, and 9-8 undressed Gingham—Figured and plain Jaconet Cambrics—Plain and figured Jaconet Mullin—India Book Mullin—White and colored Cambrics—Plain and figured Leno Mullin—Leno Shawls and Veils—Italian Grapes and Luteifringes—London Chinizes and Calicoes—White and colored Jean—Cambric Dimities—First chop Long Nankeens—Marcellis Jean and Muslin Waistcoating—Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes—Real Madras Handkerchiefs—3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 Damask Shawls—Diaper Table Cloths—Ruffs Sheetings—White and brown Sheetings—superfine Cloths and Calicoes—2 pieces Salisbury Cloth—3 bales India Goods—7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens—White and brown Plaidings—Umbrellas and Parasols—German Tickenburgs—White and brown Ruffs—Bad Ticking—Apron and Shirting Checks—Waldron's Glass and Crabbling Scythes—Weeding Hoes assorted in casks—Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. co

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situated on Fairfax Street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The land is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or John Adam.

May 3. co

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, THE SECOND VOLUME OF HASE'S TRIAL, subscribers Two Dollars Fifty Cents in the opinion of only mode.

Cal Stol

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEB & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Aches, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This Elixir is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with successful results, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excessive in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females after certain period of life—bad hygiene, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Inward weakness, Reluctation, Senical weaknesses, Involuntary emissions, Fluorbus (or white), Obsolete gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverant use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named *tenia*, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

I am, however, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily making such as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy accepted: when, feeling several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Signed and subscribed before

ELENEZER FERGUSON, Esq. One of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels. This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the stomach, or producing any of the effects of this kind.

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. The are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptaions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Oxyurias, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Furging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Some are pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, leaving a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Iron Keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions, and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite failed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a tape worm FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains from convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the Reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian Church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms; I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance 3 mice mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a regular state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, yaws, burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural, indefatigable perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary

effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which is suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness, or of accident, distillations of rheum, duntiness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which affords immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at once application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week only, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting stinging, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the peccant bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; as a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for moving habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasant, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

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Vol. VI.]

SALES AT VEND

On every Tuesday and WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water Street.

A Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on hand, the prices of which are established, can be time be viewed and purchased at the limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall.

For Freight or Charter

The Ship ENTERPRIZ

Captain Colcord

About 300 hogheads burthen—now Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel, once will be given to Liverpool, and made on consignment to Melins, Logan and Co.

William Hod

Who has for sale, on board said ship, 500 sacks Liverpool flaves

6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 21.

Plaster Paris & Lime—a

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain L. AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawson & F

Who have also received by said Brig, Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerbon Garraha

Imperial, TEAS,

Young Hyfon, of the latest import

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Balaona Gunpowder

10 casks Fig Blue

In Store,

Prime Beef and Pork

Kills and Ravens Duck

Young Hyfon and Hyfon Skin Teas

Muscovado Sugar

Casks Quarter and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Chiclate, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig N A N

R. B. HALL, Master

Burthen about 1200 barrels

is in good order and will be receive a cargo in three days

Apply as